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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 72  
Humidity 85 95

April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 86 93

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 29.62.

7634 日一廿月二潤

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

四拜禮 號二十月四英曆 1917  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
636 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE BRITISH PUSH.

Canadian Premier's Views.

London, April 11, 5.15 a.m.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, interviewed by Reuter, said:—"The great victory just won in France is a glorious beginning of the renewed British offensive. It is especially interesting to me, as a month ago I saw the Vimy Ridge, and realized, from what I saw and was told, the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it. All Canada will be thrilled with pride by the glorious achievement of our Expeditionary Force. It was with equal pride that we heard the tidings of the splendid success which attended the efforts of all the British forces."

"When I was in France, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battlefield of the Somme in order to realize what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who had captured the positions I then saw in our occupancy could not be stayed in their next advance."

A Great All-Round Victory.

London, April 11, 7.10 a.m.

As the details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge. The first is the supreme spirit and behaviour of our men, and the second the superb generalship of the leaders. As regards the first, the infantry talk in almost admiration of the artillery. The gunners speak most adoringly of the sirmen, and these tell in glowing terms of the splendour of the infantry advance and of the magnificent audacity of the tanks. There is no complaint and no criticism among the fighting troops—there is only universal admiration and content. There has been no battle on this scale fought by the British Army hitherto in this war in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks hard work and tireless self-improvement among all ranks of the Army.

Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of a perfected tactical method, as practised by the French at Verdun, and by the British on the Ancre and at Arras—namely, a method of enabling the strongest field fortifications to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favoured that generalship nowadays is less important in war, and that there are no great British Generals.

The tactical achievement of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and his able Staff, seconded by a remarkable group of Army Commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated, and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the Western front.

Satisfactory Developments.

London, April 11, 1.50 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—"The situation is developing favourably, in accordance with the general plan."

We captured early in the morning a village on the heights at Monchy le Preux and La Bergere.

We are progressing satisfactorily elsewhere on the battle front.

What Our Artillery Did.

London, April 11, 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, emphasises the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery. This was strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge. Aerial photographs, prior to the hammering, revealed a system of defences which might well have been deemed impregnable. There was row after row of wire on each line, and many yards of deep and perfect honeycomb trenchwork, besides countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet when the assaulters went forward, they found many places in the trenches and wire alike absolutely obliterated. A few barbed stumps, and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff, alone marked what had been a formidable barrier.

The splendid success of the offensive has created a most interesting tactical situation, fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back on the pivot of his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot.

The bitter cold continues, with high winds, and there are frequent snow squalls. The work our airmen continue to carry out is nothing short of marvellous.

President Poincare's Congratulations.

London, April 11.

The Press Bureau announces that President Poincare has sent a message to His Majesty the King expressing his great pleasure, and congratulating His Majesty on "the great success of your valiant troops, which, I doubt not, in merely a prelude to new victories." The King has replied expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

Lively Grenade Fighting.

London, April 11.

A French communique states:—"There is artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise. Lively grenade fighting occurred during the night towards Maisons de Champagne."

There is a somewhat violent artillery duel at Bois le Petre.

General Smuts' Testimony.

London, April 11.

Edinburgh has conferred the Freedom of the City on General Smuts, who, in his reply, referred to his recent visit to France. He said that he saw the opening phase of the great battle. The German organisation had been overtake and, notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the world's history, he found in the evening that the amount of our shells had actually increased. He declared that we had also the complete mastery of the air, and added that he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### BRUTAL GERMAN NURSES.

British Wounded Appallingly Treated.

London, April 11.

Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women employed in the Red Cross, towards British soldiers who have been wounded, have been made to the Bernese correspondent of the Times by scores of British soldiers of all ranks, released from German prison camps.

On a long journey of the British wounded through Germany, it was a common amusement for these women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to try and make them snatch thereat, then withdrawing it. Many wounded, begging for a drink, had coffee and water soup tendered to them, and then, at the last moment, the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently the wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff, while the women looked on and laughed.

An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water, and then pour it slowly on the ground. Cases of physical mistreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as their refusal to give them nourishment. They not only refused to attend the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them, and frequently even struck a handless limb in order to give pain. The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism. It has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name, and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

### GERMAN OPPRESSION.

Riots Reported in Bulgaria.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia, says that, according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction at German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially in Sofia, where the German cavalry charged a crowd. During the first of these demonstrations, which are spreading, there were numerous casualties among Bulgarian troops, who in some cases sided with the population and refused to attack the demonstrators; indeed, they even joined them.

### A LINER MINED.

The "New York" Badly Damaged.

London, April 11.

The liner New York was mined on Monday evening during dinner. A terrific explosion occurred in the forepart, causing a large hole below the water line.

As the sixty passengers, including women and children, took their places in the boats, their conduct was most orderly.

Wireless messages sent out brought help. The passengers were safely transhipped, and the New York was towed into the Mersey and docked.

### OUR NAVY'S WORK.

Tribute by Chambers of Commerce.

London, April 11.

The annual meeting, representing over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, has sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution expressing "profound admiration at the services of the Navy, and the heartfelt gratitude at the way in which the Fleet have protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives and families of ourselves. We also associate with our expression our thanks for the services rendered by the mercantile marine."

Admiral Beatty replied:—"All ranks value this great tribute to the work of the Fleet."

### AMERICA'S ENTRY.

Sympathy From the Argentinians.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that while Argentina intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration sympathising with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

### Spain's Difficulties.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal recently have come from America.

### SWEDEN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice. The daily rations henceforth will be seven ounces of flour or grain, and five and a half ounces of hard and light ounces of soft bread.

### CANADA'S FINE RESPONSE.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto says it is officially announced that 449,074 Canadians have enlisted.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

The Imminence of the Blow.

London, April 10.

To-night's news from France emphasises the imminence of the British blow. It is a thousand pities that the weather was so execrable and the only consolation is that it was worse for the Boches than for the British. The French press is full of praise of the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out, and the magnificent spirit of the troops which enabled such prodigious work as that at Vimy Ridge to be accomplished.

The "Matin" says:—"When the full story is told of how our Allies accumulated near the front their supplies of munitions and material, how they brought up their heavy guns and how they surmounted the numerous obstacles confronting prompt action, the world will be lost in admiration. Vainly did the enemy seek by the action of his counter batteries to foil imminent attack, vainly he offered persistent and desperate combat to the British aeroplanes and observation balloons. The inevitable hour came and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen."

Other newspapers write in similar strain and also dwell upon the difficulty the German higher command will have in explaining the present retirement as voluntary, especially in view of the thousands of prisoners.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, which are almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue.

A message from Shanghai announced that 47 German consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Chefoo, Tainanfu, Amoy and Fuchow have arrived there and are returning to Germany on board the Dutch steamer Goenter. This news is the more welcome as recent reports show that German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order and included the wholesale bribery of the Press. There was the same thing in South America but there is evidence that the Governments there are also awakening to the danger. For instance Reuter's correspondent at the Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in South Brazil, all being allied to the headquarters of the Riksmannen's League, whose headquarters are at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace and it is expected that action will be taken against them soon. It is also officially stated that there has been constant sending of wireless messages from land to German ships in Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the entrance of the United States into the war and the consequent difficulties of a neutrality policy, especially in view of frightfulness at sea and Hun intrigue and some cases of conspiracy on land.

### Over Eleven Thousand Prisoners.

London, April 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The operations have been energetically continued and, despite heavy snowstorms, we have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, which is five miles eastward of Arras. We also cleared Fabis and Fabis Wood. There was hard fighting this afternoon at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, resulting in our gaining further prisoners and important positions. We have advanced our line northward of Louverval. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful."

The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning exceeds eleven thousand, including 235 officers. We have also captured over one hundred guns, a number of them being heavy guns up to eighteen inches, sixty trench mortars and one hundred and sixty-three machine guns.

Valuable aeroplane work was done. In many cases our aeroplanes machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out. A large railway station was hit and three trains were wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed and four were forced down. One of ours is missing.

### British Cavalry's Useful Work.

London, April 11.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th inst. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, who had just returned from a tour of the ground beyond which the offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He states:—"The wonderful scenes of the first week of July last year have been quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since the night of Easter Sunday. In one village this afternoon I saw within half an hour seven battalions, each headed by its own band, marching to battle as if to a review. I have never seen such crowds of prisoners. In one village 1640 were proceeding to the rail head, and shortly after on the road I saw an almost equally large batch of prisoners, including a Divisional Commander."

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the Scarpe, the correspondent relates that a party of cavalry charged the gunners in the fine old style, cutting down those who resisted and eventually putting the weapons out of action until they could be dragged to the British lines.

"The day was largely devoted to consolidating Monday's important gains and clearing up. Scattered spots are still remaining. There are no signs up to the present of any big counter-attack, but in any event we must expect heavy fighting."

The correspondent states that our casualties hitherto are extremely light. Our airmen are still baffled by the wintriness of the weather, but last night they did much useful bombing of the German belt areas, especially the railways and communications.

(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### OBITUARY.

Mr. James Welch.

London, April 11.

The death is announced of Mr. James Welch, the actor. [The deceased served his articles to a chartered accountant, but joined the dramatic profession with Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Globe Theatre in 1887, since when he has played in most London theatres.]

### GREEK MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Venizelist Heavily Fined in London.

At the Old Street (London) Police Court recently before Mr. Clarke Hall, Erection Georgiadis, a Greek export merchant and shipper, of Chiswell Street, was fined £50 and ordered to pay 15 guineas costs on a summons under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for proposing to deal in war material without a permit.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the defendant was in partnership with another Greek named Kandiaki, the greater part of the trade being done with Athens and with a firm of importers and merchants there. Last year the defendant sent a letter to this firm offering 10,000 revolvers of military pattern, clothing, bags, khaki cloth, boots, and other military articles. He said that his firm was in a position to supply them from London or elsewhere.

The letter was opened by the Censor, and the prosecution ordered. During the whole of the correspondence the defendant's partner was in Paris and knew nothing of the matter. The defendant, in a voluntary statement, said that he had served in the Greek army until it was demobilised, which, remarked Mr. Bodkin, must have been in 1915, and not recently—probably at the end of the second Balkan war. He had known the Greek firm of Messrs. Distinas and Kriakis for 15 years. In November, 1916, he entered into partnership with Mr. Kandiaki, putting in £5,000 out of £9,000 capital.

In October he met at the Imperial Restaurant a Greek named Costellos, who, said Mr. Bodkin, had been inquired about for some time without success. Costellos offered him 10,000 revolvers, said these together with other things, the defendant offered to the Greek firm. He did not take out a licence, as he did not believe it was necessary, no business having been done.

Mr. Bodkin mentioned that three seemed no reason to doubt the statement, but the authorities wished to impress upon the defendant and other merchants that to deal in munitions without a permit was an exceedingly serious offence. To send or get into Greece for the purpose of the Greek Government military equipment would have been exceedingly serious for this country.

Mr. Patrick Hastings declared that defendant had acted in ignorance. He was a Venizelist, and was registered with in this country.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Theatre—0.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Theatre—0.15 p.m.

27720A







## GENERAL NEWS.

**Argentine Ladies and the War.**  
Several ladies have arrived in England from the Argentine to do war work and release men for the Army. They travelled at their own expense, and intended to take up farm work, of which they have had experience in South America.

**A Lord Mayor's High Ideal.**  
At a Catholic reunion at Birmingham the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Dunn, was presented with an address expressing recognition of his public work, his devoted labours for the Catholic Church and the cause of charity, and of his high ideals of citizenship.

**Leads and Naturalised Aliens.**  
The Leeds Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution requesting all members of the Chamber who have not been naturalised in the British Empire for at least 10 years, and have not been denaturalised of their enemy origin, to resign their membership forthwith.

**Jamaicans and the Mother Country.**  
Jamaica has undertaken to send a war contingent of five battalions, with reinforcements, and proposes to become responsible for a million pounds of the war debt. The Home Government is to be responsible for the payment of all charges for the contingent, including pensions and separation allowances.

**The Death in Vienna.**  
Milan, Feb. 13.—A neutral diplomatic representative in Vienna last week wrote to his colleague in Rome that he had been obliged to send his children to Switzerland owing to lack of proper nutrition in Austria. At the same time, he begged his colleague to forward him without delay a sack of rice for himself and his wife.

**Coolie Immigration.**  
Kuala Lumpur, April 2.—The Secretary to the Government of Madras has telegraphed to Sir E. L. Brockman that the Government of Madras has authorised the Superintendent of Emigration at the depot at Negapatnam that the F. M. S. emigration agent at Madras shall ship adult coolies not exceeding seven thousand in number in April.

**Indian Medical Service.**  
Simla, March 13.—It has been decided that the period spent overseas by Civil Assistant Surgeons employed as temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service for the period of the war, should be allowed count for leave and that these officers should be granted wound, injury and family pensions under the Civil Service Regulation.

**Belgians Working for Krupp.**  
The Germans have posted up in Belgium the following notice:—"Bring to the notice of the population that workmen who leave the factories without sufficient reason, or who temporarily absent themselves, will be immediately deported to Germany." Two thousand deported Belgians are actually working at Krupp's.

**Brazilian Jurist on the Commerce Raiders.**  
Senhor de Viana, a well-known jurist, has written to the President of Brazil complaining that the action of the German commerce raiders off the coast of Brazil constitute an outrage on Brazilian neutrality, and urging that the same respect with which France and Great Britain treat the country must be required from Germany.

**German Lie About the Belgian Congo.**  
Contradicting a recent German falsehood to the effect that Belgium had pledged to England the most important and valuable parts of the Congo, and had ceded the Katanga province, the Belgian Government states officially that the loan of £3,600,000 needed for the colony's economic development was contracted on the most favourable terms, which in no way compromise the colony's integrity.

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## RUDYARD KIPLING.

Tablet Unveiled at Lahore.

Lahore, 13th March.—A pleasant informal ceremony took place at the offices of the Civil and Military Gazette Lahore, on Monday afternoon when Sir Michael O'Dwyer unveiled a tablet to commemorate Mr. Rudyard Kipling's connection with the paper. The tablet, which was designed by Mr. B. Sullivan, Architect to the Punjab Government, and executed at the Mayo School of Art under the direction of Mr. Lionel Heath bears the inscription: Rudyard Kipling worked here, 1882-1887. The tablet has been erected by the Punjab Government and is the first of a series which will be placed on various buildings in Lahore to commemorate the work of distinguished men of the Punjab.

His Honour in unveiling the tablet, said that he was there not as the Lieutenant-Governor but as one of the few men remaining in the Punjab who had known Mr. Kipling in his early days. He spoke of the brilliant work of those early days, of the satire and humour with which Kipling assailed the foibles of Anglo India, of a later development in which he revealed India to the world at large and, finally, his work in helping to knit the British Empire together. His

Honour said there were those who declared that Kipling knew Anglo India through and through but knew nothing of India. He emphatically combated that idea and quoted passages from Kipling which he said showed the most acute observation and profound knowledge of Indian life and ways of thought.

The Editor of the *Gazette* thanked His Honour for unveiling the tablet and said that all connected with the paper were proud to think that Rudyard Kipling, whom many thought the greatest, certainly the most virile, force in English literature, had served his apprenticeship to journalism and to literature in that office.

The Bank of Communications, Peking, April 4.—The House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Bill cancelling the privilege of the Bank of Communications to act as the Government Treasury, though a number of members pointed out that the step might possibly result in a serious drop in the value of the Bank's notes. In deference to these arguments a recommendation was added that the Government should devise means to maintain the credit of Bank of Communications notes already issued, which amendment was also adopted.

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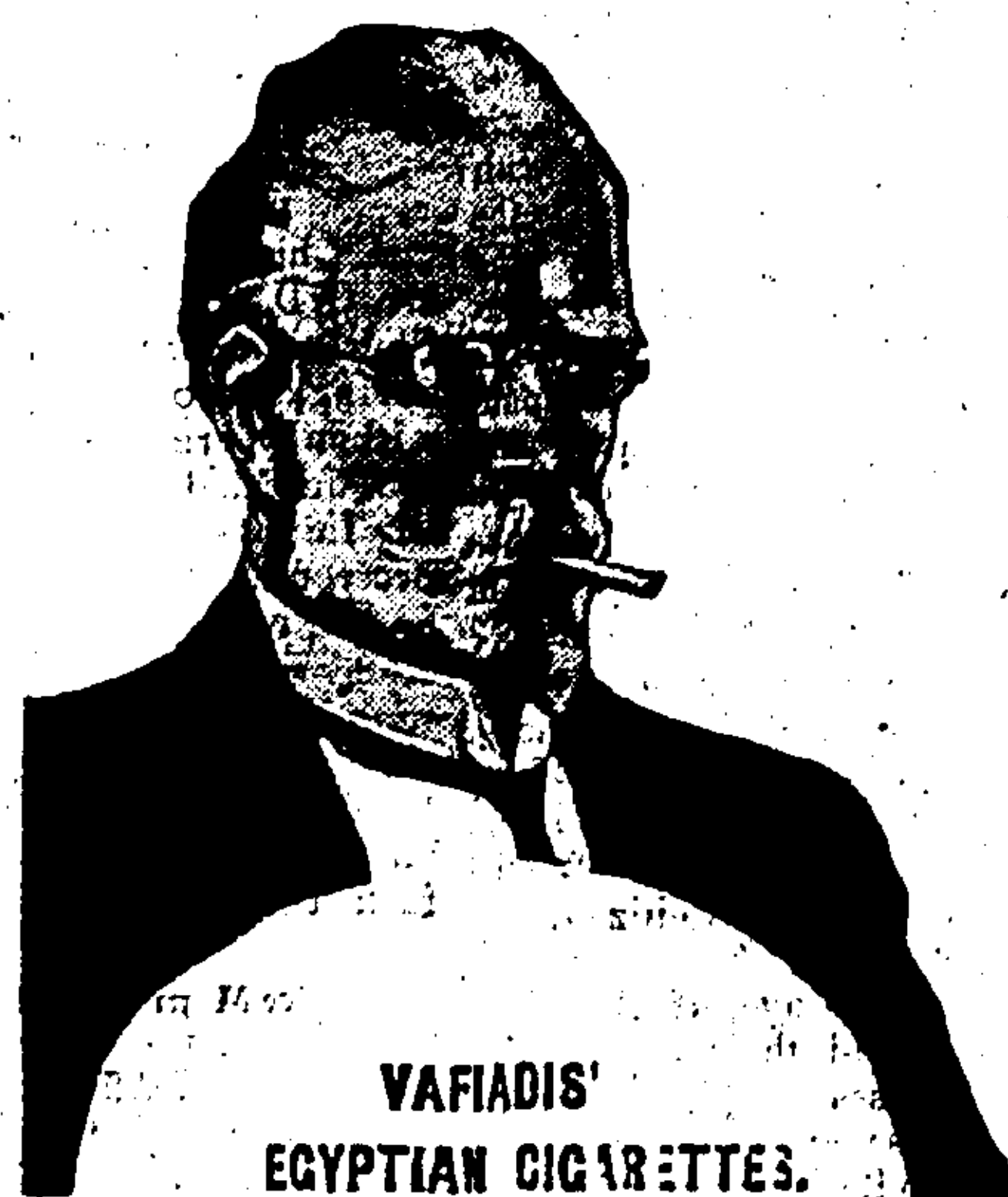
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Apparently Scotch people are not alone in their alleged inability to see a joke (writes a correspondent). At a friend's home one evening a lady turned to me and declared me to be a very good fellow who had "a connection with the law and was a capital lawyer." "I am, yes," I said, "but how many legs has a strip?" "I said," I thought, "I've worked most the time. How very clever of you," she replied, "but you are not quite right; the answer was four legs."







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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. BUTTERFIELD,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—

J. G. &amp; EXILE GARAGE

Tel. 1088.

NEW VICTORIA ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	TUES., 1st May, at noon. WED., 9th May, at noon.
OUTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000 Kaga Maru T. 12,500 Capt. Komatsubara Jinsen Maru Capt. Takahashi T. 8,000 Katori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000 Iki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 19th Apr. THURS., 12th Apr. at 11 a.m. FRIDAY, 13th Apr. (MON., 30th Apr. at 11 a.m. FRI., 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL, (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	18th Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	11th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.

1st class to London G\$448. (27.1.10.0), return G\$619. (£121).

to San Francisco G\$150, return G\$175.50.

\*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HAWAII, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 12th Apr. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	12th Apr. at 9 a.m.
AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & HILO	Tean	12th Apr. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chengtu	13th Apr. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	14th Apr. at 9 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	15th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Anhui	15th Apr. at d'light
TIENTSIN	Tientsin	15th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chibusa," "Tamio,"

and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric

fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Tamio" &amp; "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shan-

tung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric

light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Apr. 11, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on at about	Will leave on at about	For
Tjikembang		17th Apr.	22nd Apr.	KOBE
Tjikini		18th Apr.	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tjikap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 116

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 13th April, at 11 a.m.

Haiphong... A. E. Hodgins... FRI. 20th April, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 12th Apr. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Thur., 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri., 13th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 14th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Sun., 15th Apr. at d'light

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Swatow.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "han jai," sometimes

calling at Cebu. Steamers on all lines have a limited amount of passenger accom-

modation, and the ship deck can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every five days for passengers and cargo, calling at other when

indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Lohow, Tientsin and Lohai Data.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin,

calling at Wafangdian and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Johang-Chungking

Shuhun, which has been under-

going her overhaul at the Kiang-

nan Dockyard, left Shanghai for

upriver on March 25. She now

carries a Chinese master, the

chief engineer being the only

foreigner in the service. The

Shuhun, which is also being

overhauled at Shanghai will

leave to resume her run as soon

as repairs have been completed.

The Senzu Maru.

Japanese naval authorities

have practically given up all

hope for the missing Japanese

steamer Senzu Maru, 3,955 tons,

which was chartered by Frank

Waterhouse &amp; Company of Seat-

tle. She left Seattle with a full

cargo of iron material and cotton

for Yokohama on January 30

and should have arrived at Yo-

kohama by the end of February.

For nearly two weeks Japanese

cruisers on the Pacific have been

searching for the missing ship,

but have failed to locate her.

Kobe-Shanghai Freight.

To relieve the freight congest-

ion at Kobe, where an immense

quantity of cargo is awaiting

shipment to Shanghai, the

N. Y. K. has decided to increase

its service, and the Milke Maru

and the Nigata Maru were to

leave Osaka on March 30 and 31.

The Chikuzen Maru and other

ships are to sail either from Kobe

or Osaka before April 15. It is

said that the Chikuzen Maru and

the Nigata Maru will continue

to be employed as extra steamers

on the Shanghai line and the

Nippon Yusen Kaisha hopes that

their services will remove the

congestion of shipment as far

as Shanghai is concerned.

German Shipping.

Quite recently, in a lecture

given to the Institute of Science

of Navigation, one of the largest

ship-owners in Hamburg stated

that since the outbreak of war

432,000 registered tons, represent-

ing 267 ships, with a cargo capacity

of 807,000 tons, had been captured

by the enemy and turned to his

own use; and 621 merchantships,

of 2,341,000 registered tons in all,

were lying in neutral harbours.







# THE GYMKHANA

### Entries for the First Meeting

The first Gymkhana of the season takes place on the 21st inst. The entries are as follows:—

Gymkhana Stakes.—Oatsow's Waif (Esk), Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, Chioce Dahlin, Field Mouse, Warriorline, Ben Bolt (King Ben), Tittlemouse.

Tent Parring.—Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldssey, Messrs. Maxon, Sutton, Blason, Barton, Seth, Bremner, Congdon.

**One Mile Race**.—King Dick,  
 Magie Dahlia, Ploughed Field,  
 Hush Hush, Field Mouse, Sangra,  
 Moka, Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Rex.  
**Ladies' Nomination**.—Capt.  
 Taylor, Capt. Goldsmy, Messrs  
 Sedgewick, Moxon, R. Barton,  
 Mead, L. Barton, Fisher, Salton,  
 Blason, H. Seth, Congdon.  
**Class Handicap**.—Ben Bolt,  
 Whipper In, Rex, Ploughed Field,  
 Field Mouse, Warriorlike, Little-  
 mouse, Cadown's Waif, Oak Bay,  
 Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick,  
 Australis Chief, Pingwa Chief,  
 Magie Dahlia, Choice Dahlia.

## LIFE ON THE TIGRIS.

## Shanghai Man's Impressions

Writing to a friend in Shan

Strength.

Wassermann .....	2,009
Letos .....	4,730
O. J. D. Albers .....	7,490
Hermes .....	1,180
San Juan, P.R.	
Odenwald .....	3,537
President .....	1,849
Tempe.	
Radolf Blumberg .....	1,769
Frieda Leonhardt .....	2,789
Vogean .....	3,776
Norfolk.	
Appen .....	7,781
Prins Eitel Friedrich .....	8,797
Kronprinz Wilhelm .....	14,908
The total tonnage of these in-	
terned ships amounts to 511,889	
The statistics denote sailing ships.	

Damage estimated at \$600,000 is said to have been caused, and, although the building and stock is covered by insurance, a considerable loss has been suffered by the Colony owing to the fact that big stocks of medicines and drugs etc., have been destroyed.

The training through which all officers and men qualifying for the Machine Gun Corps have to pass is strenuous. No man over thirty-five is eligible, and this can be understood when it is remembered that a gun crew may often have to carry a gun down a waterlogged trench, to transport it and all the apparatus necessary to a new line, and then to dig or otherwise construct the positions for the machine-guns.

The men of the artificers' school have ten weeks' instruction in order to fit them for the work of what one may call running repairs in the field. The first five weeks are spent on the Vickers gun and its appliances, which include rifles, pistols, and range-finders. These come three weeks at bench work such as filing, riveting, and soldering, while rough joinery in the carpenter's shop fills up the remaining two weeks.

The Machine Gun Corps of today is a little army in itself. It has already its traditions of smartness and efficiency, and is now in thorough working order. The mishaps of the first days, when it happened, for example, that each man's pay had to be collected from his original unit before it could be paid to him, have all been overcome by improved organization. Of the valor of the corps simply proved by the fact that it has been given more than one

minutely in pattering to your mind's eye. It is devoid of trees, houses, cultivation and everything, when 40 miles up. There is only a vast stretch of desert through which the Tigris winds. As for life, one can count on his fingers the Arabs he sees the whole journey up. It is the most desolate, barren waste, of interminable flat land I have ever seen, or ever shall see. It is like being at sea, with the difference that the sky meets the land instead of water. Manners is pattering about on shore in Bagdad. Young is on shore at a place up river called Allah Garbi; his duty will be to drop tin can buoys and mark the deepest water channels. He went on in my boat to Allah Garbi. Wallace is in command of a penny steamer (London County Council). Dun Kirk fell overboard and was fished out of the water; he is supernumerary, or second in command. Daly and also Mennell are in command of penny steamers. Chapman is second in command of a stern schooner.

"The temperature went to 132 degrees last summer," a Sister told me. "We carry two Sisters on board. There are hundreds of Sisters about Mesopotamia. I am in good faith, but shall be glad to get back. We had a few days in camp, but it is now so cold—made on floors to cover the tops, and the only thing is to get out."



## ENGLAND.

## What She Means to Me.

Chris Massie, writing to the *Daily News*, from France, says:—I do not think there is enough power in language to describe the sensations of a British soldier, who, after long service in France, returns for a short interval to his native land. Music of a noble character might explain a little of what he feels, but even that only vaguely—only a bare explanation of things on the surface of the soul. "The very deep has no interpretation either in art or literature."

If I were a Frenchman no doubt I should love France as much; but I am an Englishman, and I love England, I love England. I am a Socialist, and I know there are Socialists who are dull enough to despise this sentiment; but these men have not delved deep enough into primary causes; they do not see that nationality is a legitimate claim—an instinct, and a true instinct.

The love of one's country does not necessarily imply blind confidence in everything English. Love is a feeble, foolish thing when it places passion before judgment. The true lover, the true patriot, would place the integrity of his country before popular sentiment and be ready and even eager to lose caste for himself that he may gain honour for his country.

But if only in a domestic sense the love of one's country is as natural as the love of one's mother. There is a passion about the beauty of our land which brings tears to the eyes. All of us return to France with that account of our selves. It has been an emotional experience beyond compare. War gets its tragic music out of men; it places a finger on every nerve; it digs deep into human nature, and brings to the surface crude elements of life. For strange men such as we are a visit to England as a visit to Palestine, a trip to London, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Out here I have visualised St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. I have written of them as they seemed to me in France. I have loved them as I thought they ought to be loved. But I have seen them again and now I know that I can never love them as they deserve to be loved.

And the National Gallery? I do not mean the structure, but the pictures it contains. You feel like offering up a prayer, which is perhaps the best prayer—to feel like offering up one. Turner and Constable teach me again to love England. Every picture is much gift of immortal life to the glory of our land, to the dignity of our race. . . . In England to-day one can feel the intimate presence of Shakespeare and Milton.

And yet I have not changed my Socialist propensities at all. I have only broadened them. The national sense has strengthened my Socialism. I cannot feel for the French or Russians what I feel for my own people. I am still a Socialist, but I have gathered a little more experience and a little more public feeling. I am an Englishman after all.

I have often wondered why Ireland and Scotland claim for themselves all the romantic associations—all the heroic lore, connected with our isles. An Irishman will talk for hours about Ireland, and a Scotman will talk for years about Scotland. An Englishman never talks about England. Why is that? Most of the songs we sing at the front are songs of Scotland and Ireland—"Tipperary," "A Little Bit of Heaven," "Sing a Song of Bonnie Scotland," "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," "If they ask you where you come from"—and so on. The other songs are ragtime melodies of America: "Dixie," "Tennessee," "Kentucky," are the historic objects of haunting melodies. Of England there is nothing. You might search for the back of your brain and find "Land of Hope and Glory," but that is rather above the average Tommy's medium.

We do not talk about England. All Scotland worships Bobbie Burns. We listen and marvel, and often join in the chorus of adulation. But we never counter it with Shakespeare; we don't mention Milton; we never

"swank" about Keats or Coleridge. There is a good reason provided in the fact that not so many Englishmen have read these worthies. But I have read Burns far more scrupulously than many enthusiastic Scotsmen. I have loved him for his art and humanity, and honoured him as a pioneer, as I have honoured Cowper and Blake and Keats, who were all pioneers in their several ways.

Against all this is the silence of an Englishman. He will shout the praises of Jock and Paddy, but for himself there is a fine aloofness, an intern disdaint.

Are our traditions so great that we cannot measure them off with the tongue? Perhaps there is something in that, but it does not account altogether for the attitude of boredom. Magna Charta, the Reformation, Cromwell, and succeeding battles for popular representation and public rights, are things which an Englishman hates to discuss. Even the golden story of the Armada scarcely rouses his enthusiasm. It is very beautiful, he thinks, in the history books for little children.

All this however, is only on the surface of the Englishman. Englishmen dread sentiment and detect heroics, and perhaps for the very reason that they are the most heroic and sentimental people in the world. Strangely enough, an Englishman can be splendidly emotional—in the French language—and not feel conscious of making a fool of himself. In English it is all different. When he is talking English he is talking sense—horse sense; and any departure from that is an indication of an inextinguishable insult to one's race.

It is rather a pity that we are so ponderous, so heavy-handed, for beneath the difficulties of language is a rich vein of feeling, the unexplored territory of Albion. Every Englishman has his own England. It is most often in the heart of some woman, set to sweet music, against the background of a Sussex lane or a Devonshire dale. For myself, I have been moving my body about from one chalky shell hole to another on the Somme, but in actuality I have been living in my Beech Wood beyond Chingford. I used to dream of it in those old pre-war days. I saw it peopled by Elizabethan folk when those grand old trees were saplings and the world young. I have loved it so much that I could not visit it in uniform. . . . There is some place, somewhere, for all of us which is most specially and particularly—England.

I hate war. That is said by every strong true soldier in France. We are fighting to end all. The possibility of such a world disaster must not occur again. We are even ready to give you a glut of it—to the last mouthful, providing it is to be an end—and for ever.

But I love England—my country. "There's a sneaking feeling round my heart," and I cannot help myself. If it were a sin I should still love England. But as it is not a sin, but a true instinct, like brother for brother, like child for mother—I am happy in my love. That is what I feel, and what all fighting Englishmen feel. It is a good feeling.

French National Service. Paris, Feb. 8.—A Bill tabled by M. Clementel (Minister of National Economy) in the Senate this afternoon is designed to provide the Government with the necessary powers to requisition establishments connected with national defence or food supplies, as well as all French males between the ages of 18 to 80 who are not mobilised. Tillers of the soil, persons employed in national defence, functionaries, and civil servants regarded as indispensable are not to be summoned, subject to certain conditions. As in England, an appeal will first be made for volunteers. As a result of a conference between M. Herriot (Minister of Public Works) and delegates of the big stores, the Bon Marche, the Louvre, the Printemps, and similar establishments will close at 5.45 p.m. until the days lengthen. The Government intend shortly to ask the Chamber to sanction a measure authorising war bread in the form of an addition of 15 per cent. of maize, rye, or barley to wheat flour, and prohibiting the sale of new bread.

## \$5,790,000 A DAY.

## Munitions and War Expenditure.

Westminster, February 13.—Mr. Bonar Law, in moving Votes of Credit for £550,000,000 in the House of Commons to-day, gave an interesting review of our financial position. He estimated that this colossal sum would only carry the Government on to the end of May. The figures given by Mr. Bonar Law showed that our daily expenditure had reached the highest point yet recorded in the war. The average expenditure in the early part of the financial year was £4,520,000. It was £5,710,000 in the last period under review, and had now risen to £5,790,000. A great part of the increase was due to the additional expenditure on munitions. There had been an increase of over £1,000,000 a day on the Army, Navy, and munitions since the beginning of the financial year. But it should be remembered that there were 14 times as many troops on the different fronts as there were at the beginning of the war, and that the smallest increase in the different kinds of munition, as compared with the average in the first year, was 28-fold.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the total expenditure for the financial year would be £2,140,000,000. The total expenditure since the beginning of the war would be £4,200,000,000. At the end of the financial year the total National Debt would be between £3,800,000,000 and £3,900,000,000. Advances to the Allies and Dominions would be about £890,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ended with some hopeful words about the Loan. He was certain the number of applications would be greater than even before, and believed that the amount of money paid in by the general public would also be greater than in any previous loan.

Mr. McKenna followed, and criticised the Government for asking for such a large amount of money at one time. He suggested that the Government intended either that the House should not review the expenditure until June or that the money should last over what might prove to be a Parliamentary recess. "Or an election," Mr. Hodge added. Seizing on the interruption, Mr. McKenna declared that if the sum was asked for with the object of tiding over the period of an election the House of Commons ought to be told so.

Mr. Bonar Law at once disposed of this line of argument. He showed that he had done exactly the same thing that Mr. Asquith did a year ago, and said that the question of an election had never entered his mind. Mr. McKenna promptly shifted his ground. He asked for a calculation of the relative cost of a division of the Army whether it was employed in France, Salonica, or Mesopotamia. We had Imperial responsibilities and political relationships which had compelled the long distance campaign, but he felt sure that if the Government had a free hand they would abandon some of them. He argued that it was the duty of the Government to take care that they were not extended one inch beyond the absolute necessities of the case.

At this point a member asked the question which many must have had on the tip of the tongue, "Why did you go to Salonica?" There were many campaigns, Mr. McKenna replied, that we could not avoid, and the question was what we were going to do now. But he did not pursue the subject, and turned to criticism some of the new Ministerial arrangements. The debate on general war topics was continued until a late hour.

At question-time, Mr. Balfour stated that action had been taken to express the gratitude of the nation for Mr. Gerard's work on behalf of British civilians and prisoners of war in Germany. Mr. Macpherson announced that Lord Derby had decided to appoint a tribunal consisting of a High Court Judge, aided by a chemical expert as assessor, to inquire into all the circumstances which preceded and attended the raid upon Sir Theodore Cook's room at the office of the *Field* newspaper.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Another Bank for Peking. It is reported that General Fung Kuei-cheng, Vice-President, General Chang Fan and General Ni Shu-chung will join together in a great banking enterprise. The bank will be opened in the capital, and called the Chin Cheng (City of Gold) Bank. Preparations are being made to commence the banking enterprise at an early date.

Chinese Biscuits. In reply to a dispatch of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, who has requested the Peking Government to encourage the manufacture of foreign biscuits of Chang Hui Shieh Chi Company, the Customs Administration has issued an instruction to exempt the export duty of the produce of the Company and levy only once a 5 per cent. tax on that which is transported from one place to another in the country, thus avoiding the payment of the usual like, but when the goods reaches the Cienmen Ostel in Peking transit dues should be paid. *Peking Daily News*.

South African Trade Marks. Thanks to a new law which went into effect the first of the year, American manufacturers will no longer be required to make separate registrations of their trade marks or patents in the various states of the Union of South Africa, says a U. S. Commerce Report. Under the new enactment, single applications can be made to the Union of South Africa, covering protection in the following constituent states: Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. Separate applications will be still necessary for trade marks and patents for Rhodesia, which does not form a part of the Union of South Africa. The new act facilitates protective action in trade mark and patent registry for American manufacturers, and will afford a considerable reduction in the initial cost of securing such protection in the states of the Union of South Africa. The act follows the British law in general, in which registration is evidence of title which becomes conclusive if no action to cancel is brought within the legal period.

China's Export of Flour. It is reported that the Chinese Government proposes, in order to encourage wheat growing and the manufacture of flour in the interior of China, to permit the unrestricted export of flour by either native or foreign merchants, except in circumstances such as a famine, when the local authorities may prohibit the export. A tax of 40 cents will be charged on every 50 lb. The Japanese Consul at Manila, in a report to the Tokyo Foreign Office, recently drew attention to the opportunities offered in the Philippines for Japanese to compete with Americans in the wheat and flour market of the islands. Wheat is mostly imported from Australia and the United States, the latter country now holding the market as Australia is unable to export. A demand for Japanese cereals was started last year when freight rates from America were so high, and in September and October several ship loads were sent to the islands from Japan. But the market was overstocked and as soon as the Japanese wheat appeared on the market the cereal firms of Manila cut prices and even undersold the cheaper Japanese product. Now however, the consul reports a more favourable situation. Owing to the bad wheat crops in the United States wheat and flour prices at Manila have risen to such a high level as P.20. This turn can be taken advantage of by Japanese wheat men who can supply their goods at lower figures. The latest custom house reports at Manila, indeed, endorse this view. December's import of Japanese flour was only 3,500 bags, but in January 31,010 bags were imported.

Str George Cave made an interesting statement on a domestic question. It was that in view of the necessity of calling upon certain drivers, the Commissioner of Police proposed, with his approval, to license qualified women to be drivers of public carriages.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING.

## REFINERIES.

## MINING.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## COTTON MILLS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY APRIL 12, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

## Share and General Brokers.

## Princes Building.

## Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

## BUYING.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100:

## Chinese, 20 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Chinese, 10 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 20 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 10 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 5 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 2 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/2 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/4 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/8 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/16 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/32 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/64 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/128 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/256 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/512 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/1024 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/2048 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/4096 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/8192 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/16384 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/32768 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/65536 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/131072 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/262144 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/524288 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/1048576 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/2097152 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/4194304 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/8388608 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/16777216 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/33554432 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/67108864 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/134217728 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/268435456 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/536870912 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/1073741824 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/2147483648 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/4294967296 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/8589934592 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/17179869184 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/34359738368 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/68719476736 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/137438953472 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/274877906944 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/549755813888 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/1099511627776 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/2199023255552 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/4398046511104 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/8796093022208 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/17592186044416 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/35184372088832 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/70368744177664 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/140737488355328 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/281474976710656 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/562949953421312 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/1125899906842624 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/2251799813685248 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/4503599627370496 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/9007199254740992 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/18014398509481984 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/36028797018963968 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/72057594037927936 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## Hongkong 1/144115188075855872 cts. pieces, 6 1/2% dis.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon EVERY 15 MIN.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A



